

6FW5 **BEAM PENTODE**

Paae 1

FOR TV HORIZONTAL-DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER APPLICATIONS

DESCRIPTION AND RATING

Amperes

The 6FW5 is a beam-power pentode primarily designed for use as the horizontal-deflection amplifier in television receivers.

GENERAL

ELECTRICAL

Cathode—Coated Unipotential

1.2 Heater Current.....

Direct Interelectrode Capacitances, approximate†

μμf μμf $\mu\mu f$

MECHANICAL

Mounting Position—Any

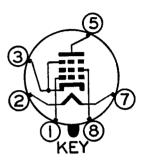
Envelope—T-12, Glass

Base—B6-112, Short Medium-Shell Octal 6-Pin

The tubes and arrangements disclosed herein may be covered by patents of General Electric Company or others. Neither the disclosure of any information herein nor the sale of tubes by General Electric Company conveys any license under patent claims covering combinations of tubes with other devices or elements. In the absence of an express written agreement to the contrary, General Electric Company assumes no liability for patent infringement arising out of any use of the tubes with other devices or elements by any purchaser of tubes or others.



BASING DIAGRAM



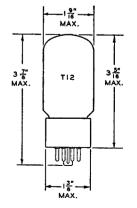
EIA 6CK

TERMINAL CONNECTIONS

Pin 1-Grid Number 1 Pin 2—Heater Pin 3—Cathode and Beam **Plates** Pin 5-Plate Pin 7—Heater Pin 8-Grid Number 2

(Screen)

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS



EIA 12-14

6FW5 ET-T1616 Page 2

MAXIMUM RATINGS

HORIZONTAL-DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER SERVICE—DESIGN-MAXIMUM VALUES;	
DC Plate-Supply Voltage (Boost+DC Power Supply)770	Volts
Peak Positive-Pulse Plate Voltage	Volts
Peak Negative-Pulse Plate Voltage	Volts
Screen Voltage	Volts
Negative DC Grid-Number 1 Voltage55	Volts
Peak Negative Grid-Number 1 Voltage330	Volts
Plate Dissipation§17.5	Watts
Screen Dissipation	Watts
DC Cathode Current	Milliamperes
Peak Cathode Current	Milliamperes .
Heater-Cathode Voltage	•
Heater Positive with Respect to Cathode	
DC Component100	Volts
Total DC and Peak	Volts
Heater Negative with Respect to Cathode	
Total DC and Peak	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Circuit Resistance1.0	Megohms
Bulb Temperature at Hottest Point	C

Design-Maximum ratings are limiting values of operating and environmental conditions applicable to a bogey tube of a specified type as defined by its published data, and should not be exceeded under the worst probable conditions.

These values are chosen by the tube manufacturer to provide acceptable serviceability of the tube, taking responsibility for the effects of changes in operating conditions due to variations in the characteristics of the tube under consideration.

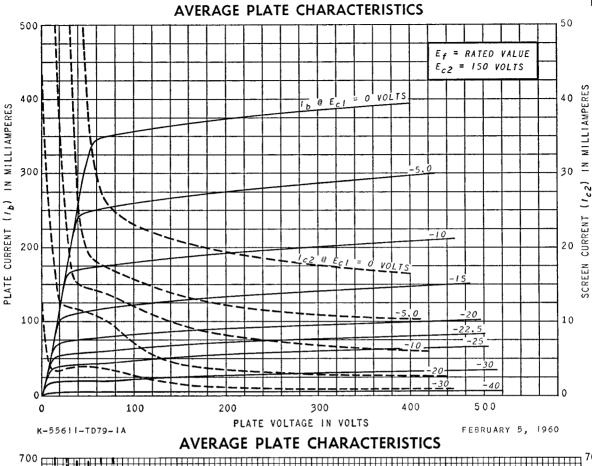
The equipment manufacturer should design so that initially and throughout life no design-maximum value for the intended service is exceeded with a bogey tube under the worst probable operating conditions with respect to supply-voltage variation, equipment component variation, variation in characteristics of all other tubes in the equipment, equipment control adjustment, load variation, signal variation, and environmental conditions.

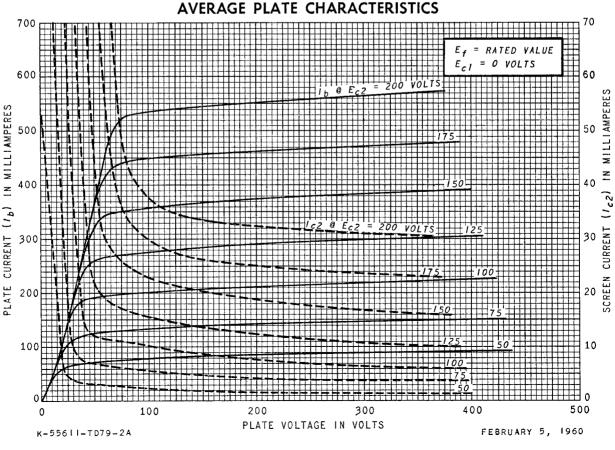
CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPICAL OPERATION

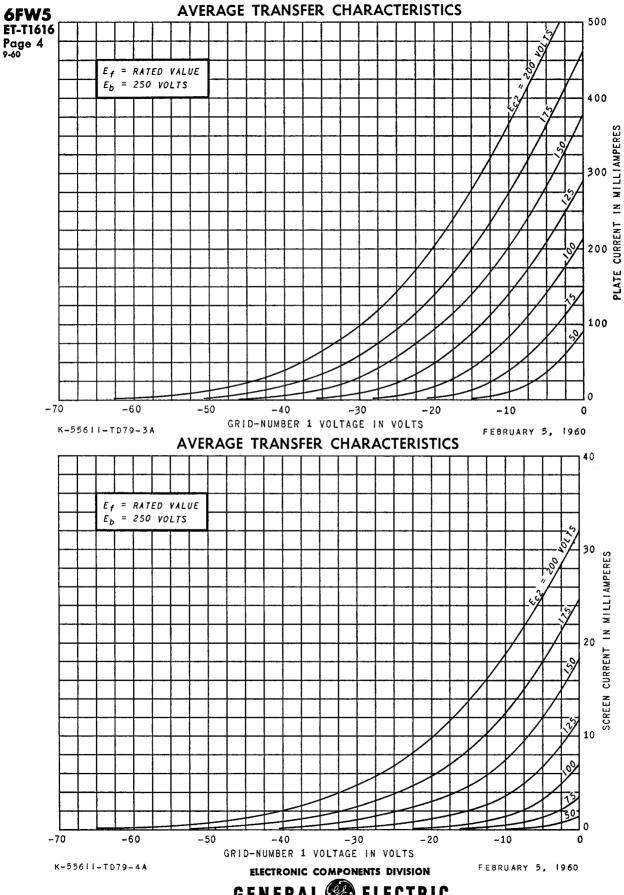
AVERAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Plate Voltage60	250	Volts
Screen Voltage	1 <i>5</i> 0	Volts
Grid-Number 1 Voltage0¶	-22.5	Volts
Plate Resistance, approximate	20000	Ohms
Transconductance	6600	Micromhos
Plate Current345	<i>75</i>	Milliamperes
Screen Current	2.4	Milliamperes
Grid-Number 1 Voltage, approximate		
lb=1.0 Milliampere—		Volts
Triode Amplification Factor #	4 .1	

- † Without external shield.
- ‡ For operation in a 525-line, 30-frame television system as described in "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Television Broadcast Stations," Federal Communications Commission. The duty cycle of the voltage pulse must not exceed 15 percent of one scanning cycle.
- § In stages operating with grid-leak bias, an adequate cathode-bias resistor or other suitable means is required to protect the tube in the absence of excitation.
- \P Applied for short interval (two seconds maximum) so as not to damage tube.
- #Triode connection (screen tied to plate) with Eb = Ec2 = 150 volts and Ec1 = -22.5 volts.







GENERAL ELECTRIC

Schenectady 5, N. Y.